The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY APRIL 20, 1896. XXXV—NO. 5

JAMES PAXTON'S DEATH

A Brake Wheel Gave Way and He Fell.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Poor Man's Cries Heard by His Companions Who Were Powerless to Assist Him—Coroner McQuate Investigating the Circumstances.

The deplorable accident in the Pennsylvania railroad yards Thursday afternoon which cost Brakeman James Paxton his life was, as stated Thursday, caused by a defective brake or part of a brake.

It was shortly after one o'clock when Mr. Paxton stationed himself at the front brake of a box car which had just been uncoupled from the engine on the west bound track, intending to stop it before it passed the bridge works. While he was manipulating the brake, the portion to which the wheel was attached broke in two, and the unfortu nate man fell to the track directly in front of the car, with the brake wheel still in his hand.

The front wheel of the car passed over his body and then left the track. It ran over the ties for a distance of twenty feet, dragging the brakeman, who lay between the front and back wheels of the truck, with it. Paxton was conscious the entire time, and his cries of suffering and terror were heartrending in the extreme. When the car came to a standstill Paxton lay pinned to the earth by one of the wheels, and as the trainmen came running up to him he moaned, "Take the car off of me," and then lapsed into insensibility, from which he never emerged. The car was removed from his body, and he was conveyed to the station, where death occurred a few minutes later.

An examination of the body showed that his skull was fractured and it was thought that his back was also broken. A portion of the abdomen was also horribly mutilated, the car wheel having passed over this part of his body.

Coroner McQuate arrived at 4:30, and after viewing the remains and learning the main facts, placed the body in charge of relatives. The inquest will be held in the early part of next week.

Mr. Paxton was probably 25 years old and leaves a wife and one child. He was a good workman and an estimable citizen, and his violent end has caused deep grief among a wide circle of friends.

FROM NEAR BY TOWNS

DOVER LETTER.

CANAL DOVER, April 17.—There is no change in the rolling mill situation as reported yesterday. Unless the matter is settled soon it is likely that the works will remain closed until the first of August.

The roomers at the residence of George Nussdaerfer, on Factory street, were robbed of seventy dollars in money and two watches last night. The burglars gained entrance by means of the front veranda and second story window. This is the first successful burglary of three attempts this week.

While driving his spirited team from New Philadelphia last evening Dr. E. C. Lewis, of this place, well known physician throughout the state, met with a serious accident. The horses frightened, throwing the driver from the carriage, but Dr. Lewis's foot caught in the reins. He was dragged a considerable distance over the ground before the team was stopped Dr. Lewis's ankle was badly wrenched and he was much cut and bruised.

Cups and saucers 19c per set, Friday, Saturday and Monday, at Ellery's, 15 East Main street.

MAYSVILLE LETTER.

MAYSVILLE, April 16.—R. Karrodi is not improving any; his tongue is nearly all eaten away by a cancer.

Dr. Pomerene, of Mt. Hope, died last Saturday morning, and was buried on April 14. We are sorry to lose so good a doctor.

School commenced Monday with J. W. Gackatt, teacher.

The roads are dried off by this time, and the weather is warmer.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all summer.

A QUOIT MATCH.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 16.—Jack Boyd, of this place, and Thomas Gray, of North Lawrence, will pitch a game of quoits here on April 25th, for $20 a side.

DEATH OF MRS. GROFF.

WILMOT, April 16.—Mrs. Abraham Groff died this morning, aged 76 years, of the infirmities of old age.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 16.—The Oregon Indian Medicine Company opened a week's engagement in Pahlau's hall, last night, to a big audience...The Millport mine is running steadily, the North Massillon about half time.

ARMY INCREASE BILL

Senator Hawley's Proposition is Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate committee on military affairs agreed to report favorably Senator Hawley's bill for the organization of the army. The bill increases the force to 30,000 enlisted men, ten regiments of calvary, seven of artillery and twenty-five of infantry.

It Will Do You Good.

Are you constipated? Do you have sick headaches? Is your nervous system, liver or kidneys out of order? If so, cure yourself by using Wright's Celery Tea. It improves the complexion. Price 25c., sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

A MASSILLON CASE.

The Answer Filed in the Suit of Gilbert N. Porter.

CANTON, April 17.—Lawyer Wm. McMillan, representing the defense in the case of R. A. Pinn against Gilbert N. Porter, Rosanna Porter, and Henry V. and Jennie Kramer, has filed an answering petition. The defendant, Henry Kramer, for his first defense denies that he conspired with Gilbert N. Porter to cheat or defraud the plaintiff or other creditors of the said Porter. He did, nowever, buy a lot from Porter for which he paid $1,400, and denies that he holds said property in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Gilbert Porter. At the time of the sale it was agreed that Porter could secure the property again by paying $1,400 without interest. Porter then agreed to pay Mr. Kramer $10 rent per month as long as he occupied the property. He has neither paid the $1,400, nor the rest, therefore the defendant prays the court to ascertain the amount due and render judgment in the amount against Gilbert N. Porter.

PROBATE COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases were disposed of in probote court on Thursday:

Ohio vs. Catharine Lorenzo and Wm. Reifsnyder, charged with breaking in a neighbor's house and destroying property. The defendants were found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial and sentence suspended.

Ohio vs. Zigman Alper, petit larceny. Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Three cases of Ohio vs. Leopold Alexander, charged with selling goods as vender without a license, were dismissed on a failure to secure costs.

Ohio vs. Philip and Joseph Weber, malicious destruction of property, and Ohio vs. Leo Chain, failure to provide for child, were also dismissed on failure to secure costs.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

A marriage license has been granted to Benjamin F. Meiser and Cassie Miller, of North Industry.

The will of Cyrus Zollars, of Perry township, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of John Baus, of Massillon, the widow elects to take under will.

Owing to the illness of one of the heirs of the late Harmon Schriver, the reading of the will probated recently has been postponed. The hearing was to have taken place today.

Harry G. Winterhalter has sued I. and D. Robinovitz to recover $400 due on a promissory note.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Divorce Proceedings Begun by Mrs. Glines —Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, April 16.—Divorce proceedings were begun in court this morning by Amy J. Glines against James L. Glines. They were married in September, 1858, in Kewanee, Ill., but for more than a year the plaintiff has been a bona fide resident of Stark county. The plaintiff and defendant lived together as husband and wife until 1883, when Mrs. Glines claims she was compelled to separate from her husband owing to his indolence and neglect. She also petitions for alimony

As an heir to a portion of the estate of the late George J. Young, Haman Young has sued Nancy A. Slutz and others, his object being to have the estate partitioned according to law.

Marriage licenses were granted on Wednesday to Edward M. Lincke and Clara A. Munter, of Canton; A. B. Vantine and Mary Norman, of North Lawrence; Joseph Graybill and Minerva E. Rodenberger, and Edward J. Critchfield and Florence Welsh, of Massillon; Robert Kennedy and Katie Wilhelm, of Minerva, and T. Sherman Pfouts and Elenora Yockley, of Canton.

The will of John Kline, of Bethlehem township, has been filed for prabate.

In the assignment of Frank Baird, jr., of Canton, on their own motion the White Sewing Machine Company has been granted leave to withdraw demurrer to plaintiff's amended answer to answer and cross petition of said company.

AFTER $3,000 DAMAGES.

Suit Against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company.

CANTON, April 18.—Charles Bachmann is the plaintiff in a damage suit begun this morning against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. On July 13 the plaintiff was injured by the loss of a foot. He boarded an interurban car enroute to Reedurban. West of the lake switch he left the car, thinking he had reached his destination. Seeing his mistake, after the car was in motion, Bachmann attempted to board it again and fell. He was bruised and a car wheel passed over one foot which was amputated at the instep. He claims the trainmen failed to stop at his signal and asks for damages in the sum of $3,000.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

Lawrance Conrad, of Plain township, assigned this morning to Peter J. Collins. The assets are estimates at $4,500. No estimate of the liabilities is given.

Catharine Conrad, of Plain township, assigned also to Peter J. Collins. The assets are estimated at $3,500; liabilities not given.

The will of Christena A. Freet, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate.

In the assignment of Charles W. Robison, of Canal Fulton, report of payment of first dividend has been filed.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

The Stark county agency of the Ohio Farmers' insurance Company has been transferred from A. Hammersmith & Son to C. V. Hammersmith, who will attend to renewals and all matters pertaining to the agency. Office 23 East Main street, Massillon, O.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

Now is the time to subscribe.

INGERSOLL'S ADDRESS.

A Clerical Opinion of His Lecture.

"THE FOUNDATION OF FAITH."

A Card Briefly Suggesting the Other Side, Furnished by a Massillon Pastor—The Writer Thinks That Ingersoll is Shifting His Views.

MR. EDITOR: Some comments on Col. R. G. Ingersoll's lecture:

1st—Neither the Old Testament nor the New are the foundation of the christian's faith, but Jesus Christ is the only foundation.

2nd—The geologists are not agreed among themselves, except in a few general statements, all of which are accepted by leading theologians today.

3rd—The bible was written on the earth, and to all appearances the earth was, and the sun was not on the second day, but before this it was stated "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

4th—The positiveness with which the colonel makes statement of the number of Israelites that came out of Egypt and the cost of King Solomon's temple, would lead one to suppose that there could be no other interpretation of the biblical record. Dr. Clark makes the number of Israelites 600,000 able bodied men. Just how many women, children and old men there were is conjectured. It is probable that the Hebrews, while in Egyptian bondage, increased in numbers very rapidly; the reasons are obvious. The amount of gold and silver in the treasury of no country represents the amount of these articles possessed by the people. As to the exact value of the gold and silver that were employed in the construction of the temple we are not certain, but it is pretty clear that if the Jews needed these treasures their patriotism and ability to procure them would make the scriptural account quite reasonable. They made exchange for gold and silver with the nations about them, including Egypt.

5th. The colonel overlooks the fact that the accounts of the birth of Jesus given by Matthew and Luke have entirely different objects in view. Matthew's object is to show that Christ's birth was in fulfillment of prophecy while Luke's purpose was to relate history.

6th. Cæsar Augustus decreed that an enumeration should be made, and it is quite evident that it was made while Herod was king, but was executed by Jews; hence the journey of Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem. Ten years afterward the first enumeration executed by pagans, known as the enumeration, was taken.

7th. A careful reader of the New Testament will discover that Christ knew beforehand that Judas had an evil spirit, that he never said that Judas should have a seat of honor in the future world, and that after the betrayal Judas Iscariat, filled with remorse at what he had done, destroyed his own life. Judas is one of many persons who have betrayed the Savior of men.

The editor of THE INDEPENDENT has justly said that Col. Ingersoll is the prose poet of today, and it is apparent to all that he has taken poetic license in dealing with the them of his recent lecture in Massillon. It is also evident that the colonel is modifying at least the statement of his views. ***

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

One Will be Held in Massillon on June 6th.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, June 6, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: For clerks 18 years and over, carrier over 21 and under 40. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on Monday, May 18, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction, if necessary.

The Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to W. F. Brown, Secretary Board of Examiners, Postal Service.

Want Immigration Restricted.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The secretary of the national legislative committee of the Junior O. U. A. M., has been in Washington for several days in the interest of the bills before congress for the restriction of immigration.

Ex-King Milan Coming.

LONDON, April 18.—The Standard announces that ex-King Milan of Servia will start in May for a tour of the United States, which may extend to San Francisco and around the world.

A Minister Burned to Death.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., April 18.—Rev. John S. Griswold, a retired Congregational clergyman, has been burned to death while burning brush on his farm here.

MINERS AT COLUMBUS.

They Adopt Resolutions and Hear McBride.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—[By Associated Press]—United Mine Workers today reelected Phil. H. Penna, of Linton, Ind., president; Cameron Miller, of Massillon, vice president; W. C. Pearce, of Corning, O., secretary-treasurer. The executive board is W. C. Webb, of Kentucky, John Fahey, of Pennsylvania, Fred. Dilcher, of Ohio, James O'Connor, of Illinois, Henry Stevenson, of W. Virginia, and R. L. Davis, of Ohio. Patrick McBryde, the retiring secretary, elected honorary member and thanked warmly by resolution. A resolution favoring Debs for Presidential candidate aroused much opposition. A substitute that a wage earner or a friend of wage earners be advocated was adopted.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The mine workers went on record Wednesday on the silver question, declaring themselves most emphatically for the 16 to 1 ratio.

For the first time since the organization the grievance committee reported that it had nothing to say, and the announcement was received with cheers.

In the afternoon the convention adopted the following: "Whereas, The contract in the Pittsburg district named 'the true uniformity contract,' did not become operative by reason of a failure to secure the requisite number of signatures, and whereas, we believe that failure to secure the signatures is due to a desire on the part of some operators to enjoy competitive advantage over the the others, and to continue to live from robbery of their employes, and, opposed to any reductions.

"Whereas, the usual custom of those employers is to reduce the miners' wages without regard to their abilities to support their families as soon as the busy season is over, and,

"Whereas, A failure to maintain the scale price in the Pittsburg district during the scale year means reduction to the miners, therefore be it

"Resolved, That any attempt on the part of any operator to reduce mining rates during the existence of the present wage scale in the Pittsburg district be promptly met with the opposition of our organization, and that we pledge our hearty support to any body of men who may have reason to call out on a strike for the maintenance of scale rates."

The officers' report which censured the miners for countenancing the truck stores, and which mentioned in a complimentary manner the coming termination of Secretary Pat McBryde's tenure of the secretaryship, was adopted.

The convention then called vigorously for ex President John McBride, who refused to talk yesterday. McBride responded in a very timely and vigorous speech. He declared that no great reform had ever come from the upper classes.

It rested with the masses, on whom the burden of toil for the maintenance of humanity rested, to evolve plans and schemes that resulted in great institutions. The miners' organization was an institution of this kind.

He referred to the difficulties that all leaders of miners had to contend with. He said that he, as the chief officer of the miners of the country had had great abuse heaped upon him in trying times.

He was not unmindful of this abuse. He felt it. No one was more sensitive than he. But it was incumbent on the leader of the miners to always act in a business way, and throw aside the softer feelings of humanity, although he sees suffering on every hand.

He referred to the glaring inequality of wealth in this country, and said that this was one of the great battles the miner had to fight. And the greatest weapon to be used in this great fight was the ballot box.

There was undoubtedly something rotten in the State of Denmark, and that Denmark was at Washington. It rested with the miners to press forward and do their duty.

McBride's speech was virtually a farewell to official life among the ranks of labor. He said that since he was 18 years old he had been an official of the miners, and last year was the first year that he was not. He was now about to retire altogether, and official life would see him no more, but whenever labor and its interests called for aid, John McBride's hand and voice were there ready. The speech was enthusiastically applauded throughout.

FRENCH SEIZE AN ISLAND.

The English May Object to Their Subduing Queen Mamea.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The brig City of Papete, Tahiti, brings news that Queen Mamea of the island of Raiatea, in the South seas, has surrendered to her old enemies, the French.

Queen Mamea has reigned over Raiatea nearly a score of years Her subjects numbered about 1,000 people, fierce and uncivilized. Many efforts were made to conquer her, but without avail. A few months ago a French gunboat appeared at the island, and in the night landed a strong force. In the morning the queen found herself surrounded and was compelled to surrender. The English are said to oppose French possession of the island, and will, it is said, ask that it be restored to Queen Mamea.

Pope Interferes For Cuba.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the papal nuncio at Madrid has been instructed to propose the mediation of the pope in order to bring about a settlement of the troubles in Cuba, or to urge upon Spain the acceptance of President Cleveland's reported offer of mediation.

Chapman Given Another Chance.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The district court of appeals has allowed the writ of error to the United States supreme court asked for by counsel for Elverton R. Chapman, the New York stock broker convicted for having refused to answer questions propounded by the senate sugar trust investigating committee. The case probably will be heard by the supreme court next term.

NOT FIGHTING IN CUBA

Ex-Candidate Bach is not a Warrior Bold.

HE USES FIERY LANGUAGE.

Mr. Bach Says that His Political Allie Have Made Him a Scape Goat and that He Intends to Defraud No One—He is at Addyston, O.

Ed. B. Bach, the Stark county school teacher, and one time candidate for the legislature, disproves the statement that he is in Cuba fighting with the patriots, by sending the following letter to THE INDEPENDENT written from Addyston, Hamilton county, O.:

MR. EDITOR: Much has been written concerning myself by a certain human hyena, who might be designated as "Gen. Weyler" Stuck. It is true that I left old Molly Stark with a view of bettering my financial condition. It is false and malicious that I left it with a view of "beating" or defrauding my creditors, I may refer your readers to H. O. Dages, A. M. Hay, Elmer Lenhart, and could cite you at least half dozen more all of whom knew it from one to four days before my departure. Not a creditor shall loose one cent by my disappearance. All who know me know that I sacrificied every dollar, as fast as I earned it to pay my honest debts, into which I was plunged during my political campaign of 1887, in which I became the scape goat to bear the sins of others. Sickness and death next visited my family and in five years' time three children were carried to the great beyond.

Concerning the difficulty with my former wife I shall not speak, but will let the people who know us both, judge.

As to the $15 note I, J. Stuck holds against me, I do not owe him one cent, true, he holds a conjoint note against me and another gentleman. I got the money from Stuck, but the man whose name appears on the note with mine owes me $25, so that it will be his note to pay and not mine.

As to Mr. Lenhart's $15 claim, I deny that I owe him one penny. To Mr. Stuck, sr., I owe $50, and to Mr. Glick $8.75, instead of $5, as quoted by Stuck. There are a few other small amounts that I owe, but my creditors did not seem to acknowledge Weyler Stuck as my assignee, and hence did not present their claims to him. Had I known that it was incumbent on me to inform this measly and incompetent Democratic central committeeman, I certainly would have asked his permission.

The charge of hypocrisy which the gentleman (I wrote that last word before I thought) has so flippantly heaped upon me, I shall carry to the courts of heaven where a just judge may judge me, and where all wrongs will be righted. Now, by way of conclusion, I must not neglect to inform you that not a dollar of money was borrowed by me with a view of paying my traveling expenses, but every cent I took was honestly earned by me in the school room, and my debts were created years ago.

My leaving without speaking to my creditors may have been indiscreet, but my motives were pure, and no injustice to anyone was intended

To the Elton correspondent of March 21, I return thanks You seem to know me and your few words of kindness cheer me, and to the rest I simply say, I do not ask for your pity nor crave for your sympathy. I only want fair dealing and justice, and may the thousand lies which have been told about me fall flat, and in the end may truth, eternal truth, shine out triumphantly and my vindication will be complete. Trusting that my friends as well as my enemies will accept this as a true statement of affairs as they exist,

I am respectfully.
ED. B. BACH.

Addyston, Hamilton county, O.

P. S.—The $50 board bill at Mr Baughman's was correctly quoted by Stuck, and will be paid by myself without calling on Stuck.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS

Miss Hattie Hubbard of Portsmouth was probably fatally injured by falling from an open trolley car.

An epidemic of measles exists in the Hamilton public schools. In one room alone there are 21 cases, and the disease is rapidly spreading

Samuel Bender, aged 26, a boilermaker living at Barberton, committed suicide by firing a bullet into his brain He was out of work and despondent.

The Springfield authorities have had a great deal of trouble lately with children who jump on moving street cars, and all caught in the act will be arrested hereafter

Mrs Mary Miller, a young married woman and the mother of two little children, died at Dayton as the result of a dose of rat poison, taken with suicidal intent

James Bundy has been arrested at Springfield charged with robbing Al. W Davidson, a saloonkeeper, of $270 and a $250 diamond His trial was set for April 21

A truck gave way on a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight train at South Hamilton crossing and caused a destructive wreck No one was injured, but the track was badly damaged.

The quarantine was lifted from the Dayton workhouse and the yellow flag has been pulled down. Superintendent Martin and the members of his family, who have been prisoners for several months, are enjoying their liberty

William Finger, the missing Middletown merchant tailor, has not yet returned home John Fresh of that city met Finger on Walnut street, Cincinnati, Monday afternoon Finger said he was on his way to Newport to call on friends

Another case of smallpox has developed at the home of Frank Stump, in Lima His wife is the victim. Guards have been provided with guns to keep the family indoors A fence has been built across McDonald street to keep people away from the infected district.

A Fire In Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A four-story brick building at 45 Jackson street has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

CAMERON MILLER.

The National Vice President Says that All is Well in the Trade.

Cameron Miller, vice president of the U. M. W. of A., arrived in the city Saturday morning to spend a few days with his family before leaving for the Danville coal field in Illinois. The miners of that region are now working for wages far below the union scale, and Mr. Miller hopes to show them the error of their way. Mr. Miller says that the mining situation both in Ohio and Pennsylvania is at present very peaceful and flourishing, and he has every reason to believe that the present scale of prices will be maintained at least until the lake trade season is over. The Massillon district independent organization Mr. Miller already considers a thing of the past, and he hopes to see every one of of the local miners back in the national fold before long.

LANNING DENIES IT.

The A. P. A. Boomerang Now Comes Back.

INSIDE HISTORY NOW GETS OUT.

The Candidate Said to Have Been Turned Down by McKinley Declares That It was Not Because of His A. P. A. Membership.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

COLUMBUS, April 18.—W. W. Lanning says that the chairman of the national advisory board of the A. P. A. made a misstatement to the Associated Press in Boston, to the effect that Governor McKinley refused him as a candidate for oil inspector, because of his prominence in the order. Lanning says he recognized at the time that the appointment of L. W. Buckmaster was right. The statement sent out from Boston was made without consultation with him.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DANGER OF BULAWAYO.

CAPESOWN, S. A., April 18.—[By As- Bulawayo is in imminent danger. The defensive force is less than a thousand. Fifteen thousand are gathering to attack. A large number of armed Matabeles have gained entrance to the city on the plea of seeking safety. These will rise as soon as they hear warriors on the outer defense, and will attack their credulous protectors.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18. —[By Associated Press]—Telegrams from Bitlis state the houses of the Rev. Mr. Knapp and the Rev. R. M. Cole, American missionaries, have been blockaded by the Turkish government, and the servants have not been allowed to go and come from the markets.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House committee on appropriations today reported the general deficiency bill and the last of general appropriation bills. The total amount is $4,791,340. The principal deficiencies are: Treasury, $1,074,000; war, $607,000; navy, $199,000; interior, $304,000; justice, $251,000; government printing office, $190,000; postal revenues, $1,421,000.

BRICE ON SILVER.

Senator Brice has changed his mind and will consent to go to the Chicago convention as delegate at large. He says the adoption of a free silver plank would snuff out the Democratic party. He anticipates the defeat of the silverites in the national convention.

TICKS BY TELEGRAPH.

Late Associated Press Dispatches to "The Independent."

The hot wave is reducing the snow deposits in the Adirondacks to a freshet. Lakes and streams are unusually high and still rising.

The delegates of the Fourteenth district to St. Louis were instructed for Quay, with McKinley second choice, at Lebanon, Pa., today.

Gen. Levi Clark Booles, U. S. A., retired, died today at Wilmington, Del., aged 87. He served in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion.

Miss Ella Somerville was shot and killed by her cousin, Albert Somerville, at Richmond, Texas, while she was leading him from a drunken carousal to her father's residence. The young man was from New York and was here visiting relatives.

At Evansville, Ind., the steamers Alex Perry, a Cumberland river packet, A. L. Norton, a Green river packet, and three large wharf boats burned at noon and sank. No lives were lost. The wharf boats were loaded with freight. Loss $100,000, partly insured.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company's steamers are now running daily (except Sunday) between Detroit and Cleveland. When traveling East or West, North or South, try to arrange to take advantage of these luxurious steamers between Michigan and Ohio. If you are contemplating a summer outing, write A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., for illustrated pamphlet, which gives full information of a trip to Mackinac via the Coast Line.

More Base Ball Scores.

Base ball scores will be received by telegraph every night at the Hotel Conrad.

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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1896.

Mr. F. R Shepley, having been duly confirmed, needs but to file his bond, and the postoffice is his for four years.

The House has passed Mr. Austin's bill providing for a board of education to be elected at large in the city of Massillon, and it now goes to the Senate. It is a good bill and should be passed. It is thought that it will, and that, too, without objection.

Under its new management the Navarre Times is proving a skillful and entertaining champion of that town's interests. It is an excellent newspaper and should be encouraged. Just now it is battling vigorously to secure the extension of the street railway.

Some of these days it will occur to the legislative body that there is no good reason why every mayor should have two opportunities to reorganize the police force by sending nominations to the council. Candidates for these responsible places should be put through their paces, examined by a competent board, nominated by the mayor according to their standings, and then permitted to remain on the force until disqualified by some good cause.

The bill of Senator Williams, the original draft of which was furnished by Mr. Clement Russell, providing that county commissioners, township trustees and boards of education, except in cities of the first class, shall not incur any obligation for the payment of money unless the auditor or clerk thereof shall first certify that the money to meet such obligation is in the treasury or has been leived and placed on the duplicate is now a law.

The United Mine Workers of America have resolved

"That we favor the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of the action of any other country and the issue of legal tender paper money by the government only. Adopted without debate and with only two votes in opposition."

In other words the miners want 50 cent dollars, and if they got them, they would discover that while they continued to be paid at the rate of wages then prevailing, say 70 cents, each 70 cents would buy about 35 cents worth of goods, as measured by present values. They would be among the first to suffer. Happily there is no longer any danger of free coinage. The overwhelming sentiment of this country, as reflected by the vote in congress, is against this folly.

President Ratchford's sense came to the surface at Columbus, yesterday, when resolutions were before the national miners' convention favoring Debs for President and this one:

"Resolved, further, That they reaffirm the Omaha platform after eliminating the 'sub-treasury plan' and inserting the 'Coxey good road and non-interest bearing bond plan' of getting money in circulation."

President Ratchford, of Ohio, promptly opposed the resolution. He favored every word in the preamble, but was opposed to indorsing a political party. He said personally he was a Republican, but he always supported hes friends or those friendly to his interests. He objected strongly to the Coxey good roads plan The resolutions were defeaaed.

The congressional district convention of the Republican party will meet in Alliance next week. Congressman Tayler will be nominated by acclamation for a second term. Two delegates and two alternates will be chosen to go to the Republican national convention. Probably Stark county will be permitted to name at least one delegate without opposition. Mr. McKinley has expressed no preference as to which prominent party man he prefers to have go to St. Louis from his district. His own good taste and modesty would prevent that. Still, those who know him and who know his friends, realize without consultation that Judge William R. Day would be a personal representative to whom he is much attached, and who on many accounts would fittingly answer to the roll call, from this district.

Mr. W. E Curtis, writes from Washington to the Chicago Record about Commodore Folger's case: "In appointing Commodore William M. Folger, of the United States navy, inspector of the 11th lighthouse district, at Detroit, the secretary of the navy has rebuked a clique of his enemies who have been trying to defame him before a committee of congress. While Commodore Folger was absent in China and could not defend himself, these people attacked his good name and professional reputation by making charges of improper conduct while he was chief of the bureau of ordnance in the navy department. There was an investigation and they brought their witnesses, but failed to prove anything to his discredit, and probably no report will be made. Commodore Folger's assignment to the post which he most desired and applied for is a complete vindication of his record."

The bureau of friendly correspondence being conducted in Massillon, continues to bring in glad tidings about McKinley. The following is an example. It is dated at Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 13th, 1896, and the writer says:

We have as yet had but two county conventions in Wyoming to select delegates to the state convention which will select delegates to St. Louis. These two have instructed for McKinley and I believe every county in the state will do the same, so that, you see, Wyoming is pretty certain to declare unanimously for him. Our people want a man who typifies the great Republican principle of protection, and are, I believe, inclined to let the financial question take a second place, having confidence that when the occasion demands action on this question, that McKinley will do what the Republican party as a whole, considers wise and beneficent for the country. If he is nominated, and I feel that this is certain, you can count on every Republican man and woman in Wyoming voting and working to give him as great a majority as our little state can muster. Sincerely yours,

ESTELLE REEL.

Now Miss Reel is the state superintendent of public instruction and the leading woman politician of Wyoming. It is she who rallied the cowboys to her support two years ago, and emerged triumphant from the election.

MYSTERIOUS NAVAL ORDERS.

League Island Officials Instructed to Get War Vessels In Shape.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Great activity is being manifested at League Island navy yard in getting all the monitors and the cruisers that are stationed there in condition for active service. All the available force has been put to work on the various vessels.

What bearing this activity has on the possibility of trouble with Spain will not be explained by the officials at the yard. They declare that so far as they are concerned they do not even know themselves what it means. One of them said: "All that we know is that orders have been sent to us to have the employes about the yard set to work to get the various vessels of all sorts down here ready for possible service.

"The most important of these is the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. Next comes the Miantonomah, which is lying on the Delaware river front. Even the old monitors are being fixed up. Some of them have not been used since the war, but they are still in excellent preservation, and with a little care can be put into good condition. These old monitors are often sneered at, but I want to say that they will make excellent harbor defenses. They all carry two 10-inch guns, and these are modern enough to cause trouble to any vessel, even the most impenetrable. These are all being fixed up. They include the Nahant, Jason, Montauk, Catskill, Mohapac, Manhattan, Canonicus and Lehigh."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills That Were Passed In Both House and Senate.

COLUMBUS, April 18. — A house bill has been passed in the senate providing that all state, county and judicial officers shall pay a fee of $5 before their commissions are issued and all justices of the peace fee of $2.

Other bills passed in the senate were:

Providing that the indictment and trial of persons accused of polluting any water supply with refuse from factories shall take place in the county where such factory is located.

To regulate the construction of public buildings and to prescribe an eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics engaged in the construction of public buildings and improvements.

To promote the public health and regulate the sanitary construction of house drainage and plumbing.

House bill providing that city boards of equalization before adding to the valuation of personal property of persons residing in the county, must notify such person to appear before the board.

Senate bill providing that no per diem payment shall be paid commissioners who are paid a salary.

House bill providing that county recorders shall keep a file number showing the order in which mortgages are filed and the time of filing.

To regulate the transportation of bicycles.

Providing that non-residents shall have notice of the laying out of ditches.

To punish certain offenses against chastity.

Providing that sheriffs shall receive not less than 45 nor more than 75 cents per day for boarding prisoners.

Those bills passed in the house:

Providing for incorporation of a company to construct a ship canal from Pittsburg to Astabula.

Correcting an error in the recently enated game law so as to allow ducks to be shot on Monday and Tuesday.

Will Finish the Line.

COLUMBUS, April 18.—A. S. Comstock, W. B. Billingsly, C. W. Bray, J. W. [illegible] and S. E. Barringer have incorporated the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western railway company, with a capital stock of $200,000. These gentlemen recently bought the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago railway at forced sale, and the object of the new company is to complete the road and operate it. The line as projected passes through the ten counties of Columbiana, Stark, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland, Knox, Morrow and Marion to Marion, its western terminus, and the Pennsylvania counties of Beaver and Lawrence to its eastern terminus, Chewton, Pa

Denied by Major McKinley.

PORTLAND, Or., April 18.—Regarding a statement made by the A. P. A. that McKinley belongs to the Young Men's Institute, a letter has been received in this city from the major denying the statement.

Dervishes on the March.

TRIPOLI, April 18.—Advices received here from Tebu say that 3,000 to 4,000 Dervishes armed with Martini-Henry rifles are advancing against Rabah, sultan of Bornu, who has been oppressing the Mohammedans.

AS SEEN IN WINDOWS.

DISPLAYS IN NEW YORK'S GREAT FASHION STORES.

Sunshades, Shoes, Stockings, Clouds of Lace, Mountains of Flowers—Gowns For All Ages and Every Occasion—A Bewildering Array of Goods and Descriptions.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—This week has been prolific of beautiful things of every kind, even down to shoes and stockings. Some of the latter are hand embroidered with a lavish disregard of expense, and some are spangled, and one pair of pale rose colored ones had a silver tracery, with imitation diamonds.

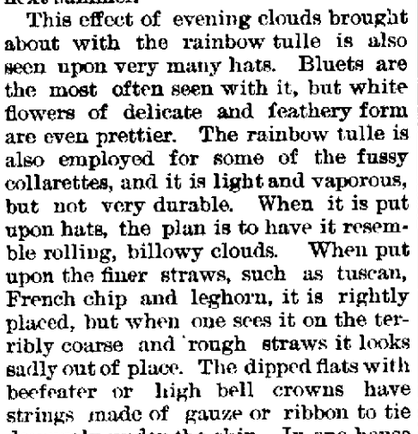
WALKING ATTIRE.

They were naturally for dancing and belonged with a pair of white kid slippers decorated with rosettes of lace and strass buckles. These would be really twinkling feet. Slippers and stockings are spangled; so are many of the tulle dresses, and also sleeves, and so are some of the swell parasols. Two of these were displayed in one window. One was white silk, spangled in silver and gold in a beautiful arabesque design between the ribs, the point of the pattern reaching the top, where there was a spangled bow of pale pink ribbon. The other was black silk, thickly studded with black and green spangles. It was really beautiful. Parasols are wonderfully fine this season anyhow and costly accordingly. There are some tiny sunshades of white silk covered with honiton lace Others there are where fine black chantilly overlays white silk or in some cases iridescent silk.

Then there are exquisite white crepe lisse and chiffon parasols, quite large, with the lisse or chiffon puffed on over the white silk. Around the edges are two deep and full ruffles of lisse or chiffon, with upstanding gauffers. In the center of each two ribs is a pretty bunch of violets, held by shell pink ribbon bows. Another bunch of violets is tied to the handle, and another to the top. One delicate lisse parasol had each of the flounces edged with a narrow chantilly insertion, the black lace looking very delicate over the filmy lisse. To the handle of this was tied a bunch of American Beauty roses, and there was another bunch on the top. They were fastened with pale green ribbon. Some had tiny bunches of blue forget-menots. These parasols are all cut so that the points where the ribs come are sharply defined. Some few were covered with rainbow tulle in loose puffs and nebulous flounces. These are all intended for carriage or for the garden parties next summer.

This effect of evening clouds brought about with the rainbow tulle is also seen upon very many hats. Bluets are the most often seen with it, but white flowers of delicate and feathery form are even prettier. The rainbow tulle is also employed for some of the fussy collarettes, and it is light and vaporous, but not very durable. When it is put upon hats, the plan is to have it resemble rolling, billowy clouds. When put upon the finer straws, such as tuscan, French chip and leghorn, it is rightly placed, but when one sees it on the terribly coarse and rough straws it looks sadly out of place. The dipped flats with beefeater or high bell crowns have strings made of gauze or ribbon to tie demurely under the chin. In one house there was a dip hat with an upright ruffle of stiff straw lace about four inches wide. This looked like a basket and it was literally filled with roses. A wide green and purple striped ribbon was twisted around the crown and tied in a bow at the back with drooping ends. There was a quilling of white lace all around the underside of the brim. These hats have a quaint, old fashioned look about them.

In the window was a gown of silver gray poplin, with waist and sleeves of lilac and green brocade, with bretelles of plaited green crepe de chine. Another gown for visiting was of drab empress cloth, with a slashed basque trimmed with brown braid. The basque was two shades darker. Under the slashes was white lace laid over pink silk, forming



HOME AND VISITING GOWNS.

a vest. For a pretty home dress there was a mottled and clouded gray taffeta with a plain skirt. The waist was lace laid over blue taffeta, with drapery of the gray and a girdle of the same set with fancy buttons OLIVE HARPER.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Hot Weather Makes Business a Little Better.

IRON AND STEEL NOT IMPROVED.

The Rush Expected to Follow the Forming of Combinations Was Not Materialized—Wheat a Shade Higher—Wool Not Improved—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The sudden change from sleighing to midsummer heat, with fair skies in most cities, has tested the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement of business. Everywhere there has been more retail buying, and in some branches better demand at wholesale and at the works has resulted, but not as yet in most lines. The comparative infrequency of serious failures, with money less disturbed since gold exports began than might have been expected, helps to give encouragement, but not kindle speculative fires. Such improvement as appears is mainly of a healthy sort.

To many interested in iron ore and coke, steel billets, Bessemer pig and various forms of steel, it may be disappointing that the forming of combinations and fixing of prices have not started again the rush to buy ahead of needs, which made last year so memorable. Instead of increasing, purchases have on the whole rather slackened. Bessemer pig and grey forge are a shade lower at Pittsburg, as is the average of all iron and steel quotations and obstacles to some attempted combinations have not been overcome The greatest consumers of lake ore have not hastened to make contracts at advanced prices and the output of coke is stationary.

The Tinplate makers are meeting, and propose to produce steel for their trade at plants of their own. Unsold stocks increased in March 18,588 tons more than was reported last week At the west almost every town seems to want steel for some building, and good orders have been placed for bars by implement and carmakers.

The demand for woolen goods does not improve and sales of wool for two weeks of April at the three chief markets have been only 5,464,600 pounds, against 11,559,200 last year, and 10,182,500 in 1892

Wheat rose about 5 cents last week, met some reaction, but is a shade higher than a week ago

The failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 241 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 34 last year.

Three Cuban Insurgents Executed.

HAVANA, April 18.—Three prisoners of war, Gregorio Borges, Estaban Hernandez and Jose Bascallao, have been executed at the Cabana fortress. They belonged to the insurgent band commanded by Dr. Bruno Zayas and were captured by the soldiers of the Arapiles battalion during the attack made by the enemy on Managua, this province, and the burning of property in that vicinity.

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THE LECTURE FIELD.

No Longer Attractive Except In Rare Cases.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, April 14.—The announcement made some time since by Richard Mansfield that he would abandon the stage and take to the platform revealed the actor's courage, if not his judgment. The lecture field is fairly certain to prove disastrous. No one who knows anything was at all surprised that Senator David B. Hill found his venture unprofitable and abandoned his projected tour last fall. In fact, if Mr. Hill had applied to any of the eastern lyceum bureaus it is probable he would have been warned against going on the road. The lecture business is not all it has been pictured. It is a hardworking, precarious occupation, and more men starve than make a fortune in it.

What makes the lecture platform especially alluring to public men is the memory of the great audiences they have drawn when speaking in the senate or the house or perhaps at political gatherings. Doubtless Mr. Hill had in mind the throng which collected to hear his tariff speech in the senate or the larger audiences which greeted him on his southern tour a few years ago. But drawing an audience when the admission is free is very different from drawing an audience at $1 a head. No doubt if Mr. Hill had been making stump speeches instead of discussing "Liberty" for a fixed price of admission he would have had many hearers.

Mr. Bland has had an experience similar to Mr. Hill's. Mr. Bland first tried lecturing in Colorado, where the free silver sentiment was so strong that he had many sympathetic hearers. Then he made campaign speeches in Illinois and Missouri, where once more he spoke to great crowds of people. But when he started south to lecture for a price he found in the first town he visited not a seat had been sold. Mr. Bland declined to make his talk to the janitor of the hall, so the lecture was postponed indefinitely.

What could these two men, who make no pretense of being orators, expect to do when that great speaker, John James Ingalls of Kansas, was a failure on the lecture platform? Mr. Ingalls has not been driven from the platform, to be sure, but his lecturing has not been the brilliant success which was prophesied.

An egotistical newspaper man said some years ago that he believed the public, which had read so much from his pen, wanted to see him. Acting on that belief, he fitted himself out with a lecture and a stereopticon, but he found after two years of experimenting that there was not a yearning on the part of the public to gaze on him. So Mr. Hill and Mr. Bland have learned that as spectacles they are not a success.

Mr. Bland, I believe, started in the lecture field with the idea that he was worth $500 a night. That was just one-tenth of what the government had been paying him a long time as congressman. I don't know what Senator Hill expected to receive, but probably several hundred dollars a night—$1,000, it is reported. If either Mr. Bland or Mr. Hill had looked over one of the lyceum lists, he would have learned that talent is cheap. Lecturers who travel and pay heavy expense bills can be had as low as $25 a night and stereopticon lecturers as low as $50. Ragan, who died not long ago, used to lecture for $75 a night, with a trained salaried man at the stereopticon. Congressman Harter of Ohio and ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan used to go through the country giving a "tariff debate" for $150.

Dr. Talmage is one of the best paid lecturers in the country; $500 is his minimum. He sometimes receives as much as $1,000 for a lecture. He told me recently he never permitted lecturing to interfere with his church work, so he is not very much on the platform. That antireligionist, Ingersoll, I believe, makes more than Talmage. He usually hires a hall and takes his own risk. So he never knows what he is going to make. But he is safe for $500 almost anywhere. Other preachers than Talmage book regularly through the lyceum bureaus. Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the sensational New York divine, receives $125, less the agent's commission, for lecturing. Dr. McGlynn receives $150. Rev. Joseph Cook is another $125 man. So is Dr. Lyman Abbott. Dr. Willitts of Ohio, who is quite popular in small communities, receives $75.

Authors are well paid for readings. Whitcomb Riley, who has not been heard on the platform for more than a year, permits the manager of a theater to take out his hall rent and takes the next $500 or $600 of receipts for himself. Hopkinson Smith draws $150 a night whenver there is a demand for "Colonel Carter" in the original, but the demand is just now very light.

Probably one-half the men in public life have the lecture bee in their bonnets. The average public man has the most boundless confidence in his ability to charm an audience. A United States senator who was in New York recently said to me he did not see how certain members of the senate were so dense as to be ignorant of the fact that their speechmaking was an offense. But he had to admit that if one judges by appearances these gentlemen are wholly unconscious of the unfavorable impression they are creating. No doubt any one of these monotonous speakers would consider seriously a proposition to take the lecture platform. Yet almost the only public man who has made a success of lecturing recently is General John B. Gordon, senator from Georgia. Senator Gordon draws enormous audiences wherever he appears, but this is due chiefly to the personality of the man. Mr. Blaine would have been a strong card in the lecture business.

JAMES H. SANDERSON.

Fully Defined.

Bobbie—Popper, what is a "bachelor" maid?

Mr. Wallace—Er—why—an old maid with money, I guess.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE LEATHER TIRE.

A Cycling Authority Discusses Its Alleged Advantages and Disadvantages.

Leather tires, it is thought, can be made at less than one-quarter the cost of rubber tires. A single tube leather tire, we think, has never been contemplated. It would obviously be impossible to make one that would hold air effectually. As an outer covering for an inner tube of rubber the possibilities of leather are worth considering.

It is quite impossible from any present knowledge of the subject to have any adequate opinion of the qualities of leather for tiremaking purposes. There is reason in the supposition that an outer shoe of leather would be fairly durable provided care were taken to prevent it becoming hard and intractable under that influence of moisture to which every bicycle tire is subjected. Every one is familiar with the effect of water upon shoe leather. The shoe becomes horny and liable to crack unless some pains are taken to renew its pliability by oiling or otherwise.

The point of resiliency in tires has been widely discussed. In the case of the rubber pneumatic it would seem that the elastic qualities of the material have something to do with resiliency without regard to the lively qualities of confined air. Either the leather tire would be a "dead" tire or else the popular idea that more or less "life" centers in the rubber itself is entirely erroneous. So far as we can judge, a leather tire would lack resiliency to a degree which would render it entirely inferior to the rubber tire.

There is no question that a tire with a leather outer covering would be perfectly ridable and possess more or less of what we now consider the pneumatic quality, but elasticity at the point of contact, which, we believe, accounts in no small degree for the fine riding qualities of the rubber tire, would apparently be lacking, and, as previously said, bad effects of wetting would have to be looked after sharply to insure durability.

However, we do not wish to wholly condemn the leather tire without a hearing. It has been announced that such tires will soon be manufactured in considerable quantities, and we await with interest their introduction to practical use.—American Cyclist.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

In learning to ride a bicycle one notices the scenery is very striking.—Adams Freeman.

The people who last year predicted that the bicycle was a fad are now standing in line at the stores inquiring when the new wheels are coming.—Minneapolis Journal.

Radbourn—What was that girl arrested for? Chesney—For being a foolish virgin. Radbourn—Nonsense! Chesney—Fact. She had no oil in the lamp of her bike.—Harks.

Watts—How can a man tell which is the best bicycle? I'd like to know. Potts—Buy one. After you have had it a week it will be the best wheel in the market. It always works that way.—Indianapolis Journal.

Duzby—What are bells on bicycles for? Dooby—Don't you know? Why, the riders ring them, you know, when wheeling through the streets so's to let people know they're going to run them down.—Roxbury Gazette.

One great moral influence not yet credited to the bicycle is indicated by the fact that horses are now so cheap in the west that horse stealing is no longer worth while, and that species of crime has practically disappeared.—New York Sun.

The prospect of having bicycles carried free on the railroads of the state was much improved by the action of the senate and assembly recently. To say they are to be carried free, however, is not strictly correct. They are to be treated like baggage, and baggage is not carried free, because the passenger pays for its transportation when he buys his first class ticket.—New York Tribune.

THE SWIFT CYCLISTS.

Charley Murphy now talks of challenging Zimmerman.

Albert Schoch has gone to London, where he will compete in the six day bicycle race to be held there next month.

John S. Johnson has succeeded in arranging a series of match races with Michael, the little Welsh wonder and the champion of Europe.

Fred Allert of the Brooklyn Bicycle club finished his year's mileage record recently. Allert closed his 52 weeks' work with a total mileage of 16,172 miles.

Pither, the smart Australian who defeated Zimmerman, is very outspoken on the subject of alcohol and tobacco, each of which he holds to be an abomination.

A New Tire Repair Device.

A new device for repairing punctures and cuts in tires is on the market and so far as theory goes seems one of the most perfect affairs of the kind attempted. It consists of a section of rubber of the kind used in the manufacture of a tire, to which is fastened eyelets at either end. The rider, seeking to repair a puncture, places this piece of rubber over the hole in his tire, draws it tightly and laces it securely with a stout cord passing through the eyelets. For temporary use this newly contrived patch would carry a wheel many miles.—New York Telegram.

A New Cycling Business.

The bicycle has given occasion for a new line of business in Brooklyn. Four or five rods from the bridge station on that side of the river an enterprising man has set up a cycle storage place, where for 10 cents a man who rides down to the bridge in the morning may leave his wheel in safety until his return in the afternoon.—New York Tribune.

Fog Horns.

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences an explanation is given of some of the hitherto unaccountable phenomena pertaining to gor horns. It has been found in regard to acoustic signals, or sirens, that they are surrounded by a neutral zone in which the sound is not heard at the sea level—a zone more or less distant, according to the height of the siren on the coast—and it has a mean width of about 8,400 feet. On the nearer side of this zone the sound is of course heard perfectly, but when it is traversed the sound weakens gradually until it becomes scarcely perceptible, when it increases again, and, on the zone being left behind, the sound resumes its full intensity. Experiments have been made on this line with a steam vessel, by causing it to approach or recede from a lightship in different directions and in a straight line. In each course, according to the account published, the sound was deadened almost completely in a zone whose central line was about 15,000 feet from the siren.

Misdirected Energy.

"A man dat am allus lookin foh er argyment," said Uncle Eben, "am in frequent cases de man dat orter be lookin foh work."—Washington Star.

The night blooming cereus blossoms about an hour before midnight, but by the approach of daylight the flower is a complete wreck, having lost all its beauty and fragrance.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 16.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 77@75c; No. 2 red, 76@77c; spring wheat, 75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38¼@38½c; No. 3 shelled, 36½@37c; high mixed shelled, 35½@36c, mixed ear, 33c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@26½c; No. 2 white, 25½@.6c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 22½@23c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $16.50@16 75; No. 2 timothy, $15 50@15.75; mixed clover, $14.00@15.00, packing, $8 50@9.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $11 50@12.00; wagon hay, $18.00@19.00 for timothy.

BUTTER — Elgin creamery, 20@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; fancy country roll, 12@13c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, large size 9½@10c; New York flats 10@10½c; fancy Swiss 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs 14@14½c; limburger, 12½@13c; Ohio Swiss in tubs, 13½@14c; Swiss in square blocks, 13½@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12c; goose eggs 40@45c

POULTRY—Large live chickens 75@80c per pair; live chickens, small 35@75c; spring chickens, 35@75c, as to size; dressed chickens 13@14c per pound; live ducks, 70@90c per pair; dressed 17@18c per pound, live turkeys, 12@13c per pound dressed, 17@18c per pound, live geese, $1 00@1.15 per pair

PITTSBURG April 16

CATTLE—Receipts light demand fair market strong We quote the following prices: Prime $4 25@4 35, good $4 10@4 20; good butchers $3 80@4 00; rough fat, $3 00@3.75 bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@3 60 fresh cows and springers, $15@35

HOGS—Receipts were fair; about 8 double-deck loads on sale; market ruled dull and fully 10@15c lower, owing to heavy supply at other points. We would quote prime selected at $4 05@4.10; fair to best Yorkers, $3.90@4 00 heavy, $3 75@3 85; roughs, $2 50@3 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light market slow; prime clipped, $3 50@3 65, good, $3 40@3 50; fair, $3 10@3 25; common, $2 75@3 10; culls, $1.50@2 00; choice lambs $4 .0@4 50; common to good lambs, $3 50@4 .5; wool sheep, $3.50@3 85; wool lambs, $4 00@4.85; spring lambs, $6 00@8.00; veal calves, $3 50@4 00 heavy and thin calves, $2 00@2 50.

CINCINNATI, April 16

HOGS—Market dull at $3 5?@3 60. Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

CATTLE—Market dull and lower at $2 50@4.00. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, none.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull at $2.50@4 00. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, none. Lambs—Market steady at $3.50@4.75; spring lamb- lower at $5.00@7.00.

NEW YORK, April 16.

WHEAT—Spot market inactive; No. 2 red, 77c; No 1 hard, 74¼c elevator

CORN—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 40c elevator.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 28¼c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10¾@11¼c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¾@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow and weak; particularly dull for heavy stock. Unshorn sheep, poor to prime, $3.00@4 30; clipped do, $3.60@3.75; unshorn lambs, common to choice, $4 00@5.25; clipped do, $3 50@4.46¼.

HOGS—Market weak at $4 10@4 40.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $3.40@$s.95; cattle, quiet; sheep dull and weak.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May ..	66¾	66½	65¾	65⅞
July ..	67¾	67½	65⅞	67
Oats.				
May ..	20	20	19¾	19¾
July ..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Corn.				
May ..	30⅜	30½	30	30⅛
July ..	31⅝	31½	31¼	31⅛
Pork				
May ..	8 72	8 72	8 60	8 60
July ..	8 90	8 90	8 80	8 80
Lard.				
May ..	4 95	4 95	4 92	4 92
July ..	5 10	5 10	5 07	5 07
Cash Wheat	65⅝			
" Corn	29⅞			
" Oats	19			

TOLEDO, April 18 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 73½.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, April 18, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-22
Corn	30-32
Barley	45
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$13 00-15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	9
White beans, per bushel	$1 25 1 50
Potatoes	20
Onions	30
Apples	$1 00- 1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-1 [illegible]

THE COMING STYLE.

Phone 162 [Residence] 131.

N. H. WILLIMAN

Funeral Director AND Furnisher

Calls promptly answered to all parts of city and country.

ALSO AGENT FOR

Domestic — Standard

New Home — Paragon

SEWING MACHINES,

Oils and Needles

Repairing of all kinds of Machines done on short notice. Lowest Prices on all.

41 South Erie St.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect Dec. 8, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1.	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	.....
Toledo.....Lv	7 55	1 05	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	8 49	2 07	8 46	.....
Fremont.....	9 15	2 34	9 09	.....
Clyde.....	9 31	2 50	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 44	3 10	9 45	.....
Monroeville.....	9 58	3 27	10 07	.....
Norwalk.....	10 13	3 41	10 21	.....
Wellington.....	11 05	4 35	11 10	.....
Spencer	11 20	4 51	11 25	.....
Lodi	11 38	5 08	11 44	.....
Creston.....	11 50	5 20	12 01 a	.....
Orrville.....	12 17 p	6 11	12 33	a. m.
Massillon.....	12 50	6 50	1 10	5 30
Navarre.....	1 28	.....	5 47	5 47
Valley Jct.....	2 05	.. ..	6 25	6 35
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 30	.....	7 00	7 00
Bowerston.....	2 45	.....	7 14	7 14
Scio.....	3 01	.....	7 29	7 29
Jewett.....	3 15	.....	7 44	7 44
Dillonvale.....	4 09	.....	8 39	8 39
Warrenton.....	4 25	.. ..	8 55	8 55
Brilliant	4 52	.....	9 37	9 37
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	9 45	9 45
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	9 55	9 55
Martin's Ferry...	4 53	.. ..	9 28	9 28
Wheeling.....	5 05	.. ..	9 40	9 40

Going West.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 2*	No. 4
	a m.	p. m.	.....	.....
Wheeling.....	8 30	6 30	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry .	8 42	6 42	.. ..	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 15	6 25	.....	.....
Mingo Jct..	8 25	6 35	.....	.....
Brilliant	8 33	6 43	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 16	7 15	.....	.....
Dillonvale..	9 32	7 34	.....	.....
Jewett	10 25	8 32	.....	.....
Scio.....	10 39	8 47	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	10 58	9 05	.....	.....
Leesville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 08	9 22	.....	.....
N. Cumberland..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.....	11 30	9 50	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 12 p	10 30	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	12 50	10 50	4 20	9 00
Orrville, ...	1 23	4 58 a	4 58	9 42
Creston.....	2 05	5 45	6 45	10 15
Lodi	2 21	6 02	6 02	10 32
Spencer	2 38	6 19	6 19	10 50
Wellington,.....	2 55	6 34	6 34	11 05
Norwalk	3 58	7 23	7 23	12 10 p
Monroeville,..	4 05	7 34	7 34	12 22
Bellevue,.....	4 18	7 50	7 50	12 40
Clyde	4 30	8 05	8 05	1 08
Fremont.....	4 44	8 28	8 28	1 19
Oak Harbor	5 04	8 49	8 49	1 42
Toledo ..... Ar	5 00	9 45	9 45	2 40

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron,...	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,... ...Lv	5 39
Milan	6 0	Milan,....	6 08
Huron..... Ar	6 30	Norwalk.. Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 2 and 9 daily.)
†Daily except Sunday.
‖Sunday only.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect Nov. 24, 1895.

North Bound	No. 4	6	8	2
Central Standard	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a m
Bellaire	6 00	12 25	3 40	.....
Bridgeport.....	6 15	12 40	4 00	.....
Uhrichsville	8 10	*2 33	6 00	5 28
New Philadelphia....	8 28	2 53	6 17	5 38
Canal Dover.....	8 36	3 00	6 24	5 45
Justus	9 08	3 30	6 58	6 14
Massillon.....	9 25	3 45	7 10	6 30
Warwick.....	9 50	4 10	.....	6 54
Sterling	10 12	4 33	.....	7 16
Medina	10 37	5 00	.....	7 44
Lester	10 50	5 44	2 08	8 27
Grafton	11 07	6 08	2 21	8 45
Elyria.....	11 21	6 21	2 36	9 00
Lorain.....	11 35	6 35	2 50	9 15
Lester June.....	10 49	5 15	.....	7 59
Cleveland	11 50	*6 15	.....	9 00

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p.m
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	.....	4 35
Lester June.....	8 22	2 00	.....	5 35
Lorain	7 00	1 05	9 50	4 10
Elyria	7 15	1 19	10 05	4 25
Grafton.....	7 32	1 36	10 21	4 45
Lester	8 22	2 00	10 40	5 35
Medina.....	8 31	2 09	.....	5 45
Sterling..	8 57	2 36	.....	6 17
Warwick..... ...	9 20	2 58	.....	6 44
Massillon..	9 47	3 22	6 30	7 10
Justus..	10 08	3 39	6 46	7 28
Canal Dover..... .	10 33	4 09	7 16	7 57
New Philadelphia..	10 42	4 17	7 28	8 06
Uhrichsville.	*11 25	4 52	7 44	8 25
Bridgeport.....	1 22	6 50	9 50	.....
Bellaire	1 37	7 05	10 10	.....

Passengers between Bridgeport, Martins Ferry and Wheeling take Wheeling Railway Street Car.
*Daily, between Cleveland and Uhrichsville only. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Leave St. Clairsville for Bellaire 7:50 a. m. 11:56 a m., 3:05 p m.St. Clairsville for Bridgeport 5:25 p.m Leave Bellaire for St Clairsville 8:55 a m , 1:15 p. m. Bridgeport to Bellaire 6:25 a. m.

For any information regarding our train apply to any C. L. & W. ticket agent.

W. R. WOODFORD,
Gen'l Manager

M. G. CARREL,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
Cleveland O

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 10	*6 00	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 26	7 05	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "		3 35		7 28	
Lectonia "	9 12	3 45		7 35	
Salem ..... "	9 25	4 00	8 09	7 50	6 37
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 30	8 30	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv	9 55	4 40	8 30	8 20	PM
Maxim ..... "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville .. "		5 06		8 49	
Canton ... "	10 25	5 21	9 02	9 05	
Massillon .. "	10 38	5 40	9 15	9 22	
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37	
Burton City.. "		6 00		9 44	
Orrville .. .. "	11 01	6 09	9 41	9 55	
Smithville .. "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster .. "	11 18	6 31	10 03	10 22	
Shreve. .... "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie .. "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville .. "		7 01		10 57	
Londonville "		7 16		11 10	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 20	39
Lucas .. .. "		7 41		11 34	AM
Mansfield .. "	12 25	7 53	11 10	11 50	5 28
Crestline ar	12 50	8 25	11 40	12 25	6 20
Bucyrus .. lv	1 17	PM	12 09	2 05	6 47
Lima ..... "	2 50		1 45	3 41	9 20
Van Wert .. "	3 34		2 29	4 33	10 13
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 25	5 30	11 05
Warsaw ..... lv.	5 31		4 42	6 51	12 15
Plymouth .. "	6 06		5 20	7 33	1 00
Valparaiso .. "	7 21		6 30	8 28	2 05
Chicago.. ar.	9 00		8 00	9 55	4 55
	PM			AM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago .lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 20	*2 45	
Valparaiso .. "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth .. "	10 38	5 45	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw .. "	11 30	6 26	3 53	5 39	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 4	6 46	.....	32
Lima ... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30	AM
Bucyrus .. "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09	4 45
Crestline	6 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	5 10
Mansfield .. "	6 40	12 20	11 05	11 15	5 10
Lucas .. .. "	6 54			11 28	5 23
Perrysville . "	7 09			11 41	5 36
Londonville "	7 18			11 51	5 42
Lakeville .. "	7 30			12 03	5 52
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	5 56
Shreve ... "	7 41			12 20	6 04
Wooster .. "	8 03	1 22	12 14	12 42	6 25
Smithville .. "	8 15			12 55	6 36
Orrville .. "	8 30	1 45	12 38	1 10	6 50
Burton City.. "	8 37				6 57
Lawrence .. "	8 45			1 30	7 05
Massillon .. "	9 03	2 07	1 03	1 46	7 20
Canton .. .. "	9 20	2 26	1 21	2 05	7 37
Louisville .. "	9 35			2 20	7 50
Maxim ..... "	9 45			2 32	8 01
Alliance ar	10 00	3 05	1 55	2 45	8 15
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 05	2 00	3 15	8 15
Salem ..... "	10 30	3 30	2 31	3 49	8 45
Lectonia .. "	10 45		2 47	3 50	8 56
Columbiana .. "	10 54		2 55		9 04
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	10 42
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	12 15
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M

10 AM 9 35 9 53 10 41

*Daily †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. fFlag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and 32. **Nos. 3** and **9** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager,
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

12-1-95-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
Taking Effect November 24, 1896.

NORTH BOUND

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10.
	*	*	†	*
Massillon.	A M.	A.M 7 30	A M 11 30	P.M. 3 36
Canton .	5 22	8 15	P M 12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 36

SOUTH BOUND

	No 1	No. 3	No. 5.	No 15
	*	*	*	*
Cleveland	A.M 7 10	A M 11 00	P.M 5 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron.....	8 27	P M 12 13	4 25	7 33
Canton ...	9 41	1 26	5 41	8 49
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R

Cars depart on standard time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly, from 5:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave Canton on the half hours from 5:30 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 o'clock p m.

F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt.
Massillon, O

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa

GREAT LACE CURTAIN SALE!!

We Place on Sale Saturday Morning,

2,000 Pairs Lace Curtains

Embracing Nottingham, Irish Point, Brussels and Swiss Effects at a profit only sufficient to defray the expense of handling and shipping them.

We Want Everybody to Come to our New Store

next week, therefore make this inducement. Without doubt, the grandest line ever shown in Stark county, **50 Patterns to Select from**

Grand display of curtains will be made during the sale

CRONE'S

New Dry Goods Store.

$3.50 A PAIR.

$1.35 A PAIR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Gillespie, of Pittsburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. P. L. Pease.

After a long siege of illness, Mr. H. T. Beatty is again able to leave his home.

The witnesses in the case of Ohio against Laviner Jocobouski et al. can get their fees by calling at Justice Folger's office.

While driving west of town Friday afternoon, one of the horses hitched to Samuel Banghman's traction engine fell to the ground dead, a victim of sunstroke.

It cost $9.80 to send a cablegram of three words from this place to Nagasaki, Japan, informing C. E. Freet of the death of his mother.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease were at home to a few friends Wednesday evening, among them Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese and Miss Steese, of Boston.

Mailcarrier H. C. Vandewater, of San Francisco, telegraphs the Martin Mail Wagon Company to "send wagon as per letter, seat and top." The order has been attended to.

Two members of the Hawaiian band have returned to Honolulu, sworn allegiance to the republic, and have been given positions in the government band. Their transportation from Chicago was paid from the public funds.

Mrs. David Lowery, of Mapleton, was drowned Friday afternoon in a peculiar manner. She was extremely weak, and while out picking dandelions was overcome by heat. She fell with her face in a little pool of spring water and she drowned without a struggle.

Jack Boyd, of East Greenville, who will pitch a game of quoits with Thomas Gray at Greenville on April 25, spent last evening in town. The match is for $20 a side and 6¼ pound quoits will be used, Boyd playing a game of 41 points and Gray 51.

Mr. A. B. Vantine and Miss Mary Norman, both of East Greenville, were united in marriage by the Rev. Wm. H. Shults, at his residence, in Henry street, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. May they have prosperity as they sail down the stream of time.

The Massillon City Union of Christian Endeavor will hold a rally at the Church of Christ on next Thursday evening. These union rallies are proving very interesting and helpful meetings, and all Endeavorers are urged to be present and you will be sure to be entertained and benefited.

The wheat crop in Stark county will be unusually short this year. In many places the fields are almost bare and will be utilized for other purposes. Between Massillon and Canton there is but one field that gives promsse of yielding a fair crop. During the winter the wheat was either drowned out or frozen.

The question "Resolved, That more knowledge is gained by traveling than by reading," was debated by the literary society of class A, of the high school, Wednesday afternoon. Joseph Miller and Miss Elsie Hartman, of the negative side, won. Ralph Pocock and Miss Margaret Morgan were on the affirmative side.

The heat was so intense at the rolling mill Thursday that the men were compelled to stop work at ten o'clock in the morning. The puddlers were first to complain. Their position before the furnaces were made doubly uncomfortable by the south wind which blew the heat from the entire length of the mill over them.

The annual meeting of the Independent Company was held Thursday afternoon. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the fiscal year was declared and the following officers elected: President, Horace C. Brown; vice president, Edward F. Bahney; secretary, Robt. P. Skinner; business manager, G. C. Haverstack; directors, E. A. Jones, F. H. Snyder and Eugene Anderson.

The question for debate, "Resolved, That congress would do wrong to recognize the Cubans as belligerents," was enthusiastically discussed in the meeting of the B high school literary society. Affirmative, Chas. Arthur and William Graves; negative, Clarence Schworm; Charles Stoner having failed to put in an appearance. The judges decided in favor of the negative side

At the annual meeting of the Sabbath School Association of the Presbyterian church, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, E. A. Jones; assistant superintendent, Fannie Clark; secretary, Jay Lester; treasurer, Chas E. Archer; librarians, Chas Stelling, Eugene Young and Chas. Simpson; pianists, Misses Anna Edgar and Rebecca Lamrow. C. E. Strobel, Secy. Pro. Tem.

While driving in Akron street, Saturday morning, the horse attached to the carriage in which Mrs. Crofut, who resides south of town, and several chi dren were riding, became frightened and ran away. The vehicle was overturned and Mrs. Crofut's right arm was broken in two places by the fall. The children were not injured. Mrs. Crofut was taken to the residence of Mrs. Arthur Boerner near by, and Drs. Reed and Hardy summoned. She was removed to her home shis afternoon.

Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold gave a Friday night card party to a company numbering forty-four, among them Mrs. Merrick, of New Brighton, Pa., Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Lee, of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Dr. Edward Steese and M'ss Steese, of Boston. Just twenty games of euchre were played before refreshments were served, and when scores were counted, it was found that Mrs. Hicks Brown and Mr. F. W. Arnold were entitled to the prizes. Mrs. Brown received a silver capped toilet box and Mr. Arnold a silver mounted cut glass inkstand. The evening flew by so rapidly that it was difficult to realize at the proper time that the end had come.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock gave a reception Thursday night, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll. About forty guests were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese and Miss Steese, of Boston; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Carson, of Cleveland. Mrs. Hicks Brown and Mrs Charles M. Russell presided in the dining room, and all those present passed a delightful evening. Col. Ingersoll proved to be a charming man socially, radiating good cheer about him, telling bright stories, and exhibiting those winning traits of character for which he is famous. A rather interesting statement that dropcasually from his lips was that "So far as our consciousness is concerned, life is eternal," but on examination it proves to be not different from his well known views.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

Useful Information for Those Interested in the Schools.

Of the seventy-two pupils who took the Boxwell examination at Canton in April, the following twenty-nine passed and may have their tuition in any high school in the county paid by the board of education of the township in which they reside: George W. Zeigler, I. L. Smith, Samuel Hensel, John E. Thompson, W. H. Eckroate, George A. Lash, Edith Beazel, Susie Fuller and Dollie Parks, Bethlehem township; H. H. Bowman, Louis Bowman, John S. Delap, J. N. Zerbe, Ruth Lehmiller, Frone Hang Emma Zengler, Laura Mishler, Sarah Packer and Grace B. Riley, Canton township; Arthur G. Hershey and Ida Wagner, Lexington township; Edgar D. Holl, James Wise, Minnetta Holl, Emma Waltner, Plain township; Allen Apley, Pike; Jessie Buxer, Sugar Creek; Nellie E. Lutz, Jackson; Pearl Schrantz, Lake. Seven townships were not represented. The standard for passing was a minimum of 55 and an average of 65 per cent. The lowest grade given in grammar was 13 and the highest 94 per cent. It is to be hoped that a large number of well prepared candidates will present themselves at the examination on Saturday, May 2. Diplomas will be given persons who fulfill the requirements of the Boxwell law, at the Canton high school on Saturday, June 6.

Certificates to teach school in Stark county were granted by the county examiners on Saturday, April 11, to J. A. Maurer, for three years; M. E. McFarren, C. V. Oberlin, M. O. Surbey, D. L. Stonemetz, L. F. Stoner, B. F. Watson, Ed. A. Zininger, J. F. Budd, A. J. Dehoff, W. W. Delap and Miss Anna Metzger, for two years each; William Jones, Willard Kline, L. W. Kauffman, John A. Long, J. H. Myers, J. J. Newcomer, Clarence Spidle, G. F. Stahl, A H. Strawn, B. F. Swartz, Phil. Thomson, S. B. Webber, J. A. Welker, Chas. E. Youtzey, Ed, G. Zininger, D. W. Bates, C. Brumbaugh, C. F. Chenot, J. C. Chenot, S. D. Chenot, S. Engle, A. E. Graber, W. W. Hayman, M. L Hutt, F. O. Harrison, T. F. Heim, Frances Engle, Margaret Farber, Carrie Garver, Cora Kyle, Emma Leeser, Grace E. Miller, Effie E. McCall and Nettie E. Steiner, for one year each. There were eighty-four applicants in the class, thirty-eight of whom failed.

Supt. E A. Jones was one of the instructors at the spring meeting of Richland county teachers, at Lucas, on Saturday.

The teachers of Wayne, Ashland and and Medina counties will hold their spring meeting in the Wooster City opera house, May 1 and 2. Dr James H. Canfield, of the Ohio State University, has been engaged to deliver the Friday evening lecture.

J. A. Lenard, a teacher in the Youngstown high school, and for a number of years the government's representative among the Indians, delivered a splendid lecture on "The Indian Question" before the County Teachers' Reading Circle, Friday evening. From the lecturer it was learned that there are about 150 Indian reservations. A glowing tribute was paid to Father Wilbur and the elevating influence he exerted upon Yocohamas. The Indian in his primitive state never whips his wife nor his child. Back of all the good among the tribes is the work of some noble, self-sacrificing missionary. The work of the Macbeth Sisters among the Nez Percez was favorably commented upon. The Indian is religiously taught to be loyal to his language, yet he is an adept in the use of sign language. They believe in a Great Spirit and many devils. All their dances are religious. The sexes never dance together The speaker then described a grass dance, an eagle dance and a ghost dance, all of which he had witnessed. The Comanches never dance. The lecturer closed with a description of the homes of the Cliff dwellers, Grand Canon, and made a vigorous appeal to tourists to visit Crater Lake, which can easily be reached from Flag Staff, Arizona.

A SCRIMMAGE OF WORDS.

Senator Allen Accuses Gear of Falsifying and Is Called to Order.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—During a hot debate over Pacific railroads in the senate Mr Allen (Neb.) referred to a statement by Mr Gear as a "falsehood" Mr. Hoar called Mr. Allen to order and demanded that his words be taken down

Mr Allen was compelled to take his seat pending the determination of the point of propriety of the language used, but was finally allowed to proceed

Mr Hill continued his speech in opposition to the bond issue inquiry.

A New Iron Combination.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—The boilerplate and tankiron manufacturers got together yesterday. Their object is to form some selling agreement to advance the price of their product to meet the advance on steel billets. All companies represented yesterday are members of the steel billet pool.

Booth Orders Letters Published.

LONDON, April 18.—General Booth has cabled to the Salvation Army headquarters at New York, instructing the officials in charge there to publish the letters in their possession in regard to the charges made by Ballington Booth against the general and his administration.

Fifty Armenians Dying Daily.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Clara Barton of the Red Cross cables to the national Armenian relief committee that 50 a day are dying at Zeitoun, Armenia, and more money is badly needed.

Battle With the Dervishes.

SOUAKIM, April 18.—In a second encounter which has taken place between a force of Dervishes and a detachment of Egyptian cavalry 50 Dervishes and 18 Egyptians were killed.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

The Famous Agnostic Comes to Town.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT POLITICS.

The Celebrated Orator First Talks for "The Independent's" Readers and Then Lectures to a Large Audience in the Opera House—Extracts from His Address.

Colenel Robert G. Ingersoll received an INDEPENDENT reporter Thursday evening. His huge figure, six feet tall, completely filled the door way of his room, and as he sank down in a large arm chair, he left mighty little space unoccupied. A big, round, roly poly man is Col Ingersoll, who talks-right-straight-on-when once he gets started, and seems to enjoy talking, too.

"I practice law when I feel like it," said he, "and I feel like it less and less every year. It's hard work. I prefer to lecture, and I prefer to lecture on religious—perhaps you'd call them irreligious subjects. I'm not in politics. You see there is no great issue dividing our people now, and therefore nothing to invite much thought or action. The times are very hard, and the country wants protection, but it knows it wants it, and doesn't need me or any one else to say so. There are no rewards in politics worth working for. The salaries are small, and the opportunities few. Take the office of governor of Ohio, for instance. It doesn't amount to anything, we've enough ex-governors lying around loose to make a regiment. They have their day and are forgotten. The presidency is pretty much the same. What is there for a man of mark to do? Why, my boy, brains will make their own opportunities, and leave their own impression without place or power, if they only weigh enough. There are plenty of good men in politics. No need to worry about it at all, and in any great crisis, great men will rise to the occasion."

"Haven't we any great men now?"

"Um-m! Few of 'em. Most of 'em died long ago. Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley and Spencer—all gone. Haeckel—yes, I think he's a great man. Then in our own country we have Edison. Now there you have a really great man."

"But in public life. Don't you think we have any great men? For instance Mr. Blank—"

"Oh thunder! He's only a quarter of an inch high! Let me tell you great men are scarce. Mr. Blank is all right—a successful lawyer and a fair officer, but not great. Shakespeare is the greatest man that ever lived, and left authenticated records to prove it. Why bless you, we've only had two great Presidents in all our history. Jefferson and Lincoln were great. No, I don't include Washington in that list. Sure enough we have lots of bright men, true men, men I admire, respect, and would trust. But greatness comes seldom in a century and true greatness requires no artificial glamor to bring it out.

"McKinley—"

"Yes—there is a strong man, able in his line. His tariff speech at Cleveland was the finest thing of the sort I ever read. I believe that he will be nominated and elected. He will make a strong President, too. The Morton campaign I cannot regard as serious. That A. P. A. movement against McKinley is a curious thing. Of course I don't sympathize with that sort of work. I don't believe in fighting in the dark. I fear no church—least of all the Roman Catholic church. Reason will ultimately govern us all. The Catholic church cannot live in this country, because it discourages intellectual liberty. Its growth is the growth caused by immigration. It is necessarily opposed to progress because it professes to be infallible, I don't see any vital difference between the Catholic and Protestant churches. The one is ruled by a Pope and the other by a book, that's all. No, McKinley need lose no sleep because of the A. P. A. movement. The American people are opposed to all that sort of thing."

"Now to come back to great men," resumed Col. Ingersoll, "I think Haeckel is entitled to that distinction because of his book, 'The History of the Non-Miraculous Creation of Man.' Darwin said that if he had read Haeckel's book he would not have written his own. Haeckel is a great naturalist. He has my idea of an education. I don't believe in cramming one's head with dead languages. Now I'm going down stairs after while. Do you suppose that I expect to build those stairs? Not at all. I'll use those already made. So when I want to read Sophocles, I get a translation of him. No, the real education should give a man a fair knowledge of all the sciences—facts enough to permit him to think and reason."

"Whom of our living statesmen do you most admire?"

"Crispi. I know that Bismarck is commonly regarded the ablest for the reason that nothing succeeds like success. But my idea is somewhat different. Cavour was a great man, for instance. It is something to build an empire with millions of men and money at your back, but a man who takes the brass and steel and iron prejudices of peoples and fuses them by the force of his own genius does something more."

Then from one topic to another Col. Ingersoll rambled on, occasionally referring to Mrs. Ingersoll, whom he addressed as "Mother," for corroboration. He approves of Sunday as a day of rest, put in a few words for the 8 hour work day, and explained his remark that according to a man's consciousness, he lived always.

And with a friendly "good luck to you," the moon-faced colonel turned to put himself into the clothes in which he soon appeared before the immense audience at Bucher's opera house. The colonel struggled up the stairs, panting and perspiring, and wiping his face before entering observed, "Great Scott! I'm hotter than the place we're all going to!" and then leisurely walked through to the stage, where he lectured from a little pulpit, and spoke in part as follows:

THE FOUNDATIONS OF FAITH.

One of the foundation stones of our faith is the Old Testament. If that book is not true, if its authors were unaided men, if it contains blunders and falsehoods, then that stone crumbles to dust.

The geologists demonstrated that the author of Genesis was mistaken as to the age of the world, and that the story of the universe having been created in six days, about six thousand years ago could not be true.

The theologians then took the ground that the "days" spoken of in Genesis were periods of time, epochs, six "long whiles," and that the work of creation might have been commenced millions of years ago.

The change of days into epochs was considered by the believers of the bible as a great triumph over the hosts of infidelity. The fact that Jehovah had ordered the Jews to keep the Sabbath, giving as a reason that he had made the world in six days and rested on the seventh, did not interfere with the acceptance of the "epoch" theory.

But there is still another question. How long has man been upon the earth?

According to the bible, Adam was certainly the first man, and in his case the epoch theory cannot change the account. The bible gives the age at which Adam died, and gives the generations to the flood—then to Abraham and so on, and shows that from the creation of Adam to the birth of Christ it was about four thousand and four years.

According to the sacred Scriptures man has been on this earth five thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine years and no more.

Is this true?

Geologists have divided a few years of the world's history into periods, reaching from the azoic rocks to the soil of our time. With most of these periods they associate certain forms of life, so that it is known that the lowest forms of life belonged with the earliest periods, and the higher with the more recent. It is also known that certain forms of life existed in Europe many ages ago, and that many thousands of years ago these forms disappeared.

For instance, it is well established that at one time there lived in Europe, and in the British Islands some of the most gigantic mammals, the mammoth, the wooly-haired rhinoceros, the Irish elk, elephants and other forms that have in those countries become extinct. Geologists say that many thousands of years have passed since these animals ceased to inhabit those countries.

It was during the Drift Period that these forms of life existed in Europe and England, and that must have been hundreds of thousands of years ago.

In caves, once inhabited by men, have been found implements of flint and the bones of these extinct animals. With the flint tools man had split the bones of these beasts that he might secure the marrow for food.

Many such caves and hundreds of such tools, and of such bones have been found. And we now know that in the Drift Period man was the companion of these extinct monsters.

It is therefore certain that many, many thousands of years before Adam lived, men, women and children inhabited the earth.

It is certain that the account in the Bible of the creation of the first man is a mistake. It is certain that the inspired writers knew nothing about the origin of man.

According to that book the sun was made after the earth was created.

Is this true?

Did the earth exist before the sun?

The men of science are believers in the exact opposite. They believe that the earth is a child of the sun—that the earth, as well as the other planets belonging to our constellation, came from the sun

The writers of the bible were mistaken.

There is another point:

According to the bible, Jehovah made the world in six days, and the work done each day is described. What did Jehovah do on the second day?

This is the record:

"And God said: Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. And it was so, and God called the firmament heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day."

The writer of this believed in a solid firmament—the floor of Jehovah's house. He believed that the waters had been divided, and that the rain came from above the firmament. He did not understand the fact of evaporation—did not know that the rain came from the water on the earth.

Now, we know that there is no firmament, and we know that the waters are not divided by a firmament Consequently we know that, according to the bible, Jehovah did nothing on the second day. He must have rested on Tuesday. This being so, we ought to have two Sundays a week.

Can we rely on the historical parts of the bible?

Seventy souls went down into Egypt, and in 215 years increased to 3,000,000. They could not have doubled more than four times a century. Say nine times in 215 years.

This makes thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty (35,840) instead of three millions. Can we believe the accounts of the battles? Take one instance: Jereboam had an army of eight hundred thousand men, Abijah of four hundred thousand. They fought. The Lord was on Abijah's side, and he killed five hundred thousand of Jereboam's men. All these soldiers were Jews—all lived in Palestine, a poor miserable little country about one quarter as large as the state of New York. Yet one million two hundred thousand soldiers were put in the field. This required a population in the country of ten or twelve millions. Of course this is absurd. Palestine in its palmiest days could not have supported two millions of people.

The soil is poor.

If the Bible is inspired, it is true.

We are told by this inspired book of the gold and silver collected by King David for the temple—the temple afterwards completed by the virtuous Solomon.

According to the blessed Bible, David collected about two thousand million dollars in silver, and five thousand million dollars in gold, making a total of seven thousand million dollars.

Is this true?

There is in the bank of France at the present time (1895) nearly $600,000,000 and so far as we know, it is the greatest amount that was ever gathered together. All the gold now known, coined and in bullion, does not amount to much more than the sum collected by David.

Seven thousand millions! Where did David get this gold? The Jews had no commerce. They owned no ships. They had no great factories, they produced nothing for other countries. There were no gold or silver mines in Palestine. Where then was this gold, this silver found? I will tell you: In the imagination of a writer who had more patriotism than intelligence, and who wrote, not for the sake of the truth, but for the glory of the Jews.

Is it possible that David collected nearly 8,000 tons of gold—that he by economy got together about 60,000 tons of silver, making a total of gold and silver of 68,000 tons?

The average freight car carries about fifteen tons—David's gold and silver would load about 4,533 cars, making a train about thirty-two miles in length. And all this for the temple at Jerusalem, a building ninety feet long and forty-five feet high and thirty high, to which was attached a porch thirty feet wide, ninety feet long and one hundred and eighty feet high.

Probably the architect was inspired.

Is there a sensible man in the world who believes that David collected $7,000,000,000 worth of gold or silver?

There is hardly $5,000,000,000 of gold now used as money in the whole world. Think of the millions taken from the mines of California, Australia and Africa during the present century, and yet the total scarcely exceeds the amount collected by King David more than a thousand years before the birth of Christ. Evidently the inspired historian made a mistake.

It required a little imagination and a few ciphers to change $7,000,000 or $700,000 into $7,000,000,000. Drop four ciphers and the story becomes fairly reasonable.

The Old Testament must be thrown aside. It is no longer a foundation. It has crumbled.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

But we have the New testament, the sequel of the Old, in which christians find the fulfillment of prophesies made by inspired Jews

The New Testament vouches for the truth, the inspiration of the Old, and if the Old is false, the New cannot be true.

In the New Testament we find all that we know about the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

It is claimed that the writers were divinely inspired, and that all they wrote is true.

Let us see if these writers agree.

Certainly there should be no difference about the birth of Christ. From the christian's point of view, nothing could have been of greater importance than that event.

Matthew says: "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King, behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

Saying, where is he that is born king of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east and are come to worship him.

Matthew does not tell us who these wise men were, from what country they came, to what race they belonged. He did not even know their names.

We are also informed that when Herod heard these things he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him; that he gathered the chief priests and asked of them where Christ should be born and they told him that he was to be born in Bethlehem.

Then Herod called the wise men and asked them when the star appeared, and told them to go to Bethlehem and report to him.

When they left Herod the star again appeared and went before them until it stood over the place where the child was.

When they came to the child they worshipped him—gave him gifts, and being warned by God in a dream, they went back to their own country without calling on Herod.

Then the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and told him to take Mary and the child into Egypt for fear of Herod.

So Joseph took Mary and the child to Egypt and remained there until the death of Herod.

Then Herod, finding that he was mocked by the wise men, "sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem and in all the coasts thereof from two years old and under."

After the death of Herod an angel again appeared in a dream to Joseph and told him to take mother and child and go back to Palestine.

So he went back and dwelt in Nazareth.

Is this story true? Must we believe in the star and the wise men? Who were these wise men? From what country did they come? What interest had they in the birth of the King of the Jews? What became of them and their star?

Of course I know that the Holy Catholic church has in her keeping the three skulls that belonged to these wise men, but I do not know where the church obtained these relics, nor exactly how their genuineness has been established.

Must we believe that Herod murdered the babes of Bethlehem.

Is it not wonderful that the enemies of Herod did not charge him with this horror? Is it not marvelous that Mark and Luke and John forgot to mention this most heartless of massacres?

When was Christ born?

Luke says that it took place when Cyrenius was governor. Here is another mistake. Cyrenius was not appointed governor until after the death of Herod, and the taxing could not have taken place until ten years after the alleged birth of Christ.

According to Luke, Joseph and Mary lived in Nazareth, and for the purpose of getting them to Bethlehem, so that the child could be born in the right place, the taxing of Cyrenius was used, but the writer, being "inspired," made a mistake of about ten years as to the time of the taxing and of the birth.

Matthew says nothing about the date of the birth, except that he was born when Herod was king. It is now known that Herod had been dead ten years before the taxing under Cyrenius. So, if Luke tells the truth, Joseph, being warned by an angel, fled from the hatred of Herod ten years after Herod was dead. If Matthew and Luke are both right Christ was taken to Egypt ten years before he was born, and Herod killed the babes ten years after he was dead.

There is another thing.

Matthew and Luke both try to [illegible] that Christ was of the blood of [illegible] that he was a descendant of that [illegible] ous king.

As both of these writers were in [illegible] and as both received their inform[illegible] from God, they ought to agree.

According to Matthew, there w[illegible] tween David and Jesus twenty[illegible] generations, and he gives all the n[illegible]

According to Luke there were bet[illegible] David and Jesus forty-two genera[illegible] and he gives all the names.

In these genealogies—both insp[illegible] there is a difference between Davi[illegible] Jesus a difference of some fourtee[illegible] fifteen generations.

We are told in Acts of the Ap[illegible] that Peter stood up in the midst c[illegible] disciples and said: "Now this man[illegible] das) purchased a field with the re[illegible] of iniquity—and falling headlon[illegible] burst asunder and all his bowels gu[illegible] out—that field is called the field[illegible] blood."

Matthew says Judas repented and [illegible] back the money.

Peter says that he bought a field [illegible] the money.

Matthew that Judas hanged hin[illegible] Peter says that he fell down and [illegible] asunder. Which of these accou[illegible] true?

Besides, it is hard to see why C[illegible] tians hate, loathe and despise J[illegible] According to their scheme of salv[illegible] it was absolutely necessary that [illegible] should be killed—necessary tha[illegible] should be betrayed, and had it not [illegible] for Judas, all the world, inclu[illegible] Christ's mother, and the part of C[illegible] that was human, would have gon[illegible] hell.

Yet, according to the New Testa[illegible] Christ did not know that one of H[illegible] ciples was to betray him.

Jesus, when on His way to J[illegible] for the last time, said, speakin[illegible] twelve disciples, Judas being p[illegible] that they, the disciples should ther[illegible] sit on twelve thrones judging the t[illegible] tribes of Israel.

Yet, more than a year before this[illegible] ney, John says that Christ said, s[illegible] ing to the twelve disciples: "Have [illegible] chosen you twelve, and one of you [illegible] devil." And John adds: "He spak[illegible] Judas Iscariot, for it was he that s[illegible] betray him."

Why did Christ, a year after[illegible] tell Judas that he should sit on a t[illegible] and judge one of the tribes of Isra[illegible]

CONCLUSION.

The Old Testament is absurd, [illegible] rant and cruel,—the New Testame[illegible] mingling of the true and false—it is [illegible] and bad.

The Jehovah of the Jews is [illegible] sible monster. The Trinity absur[illegible] idiotic; Christ is a myth or a man.

The fall of man is contradicted [illegible] every fact concerning human his[illegible] that we know. The scheme of rede[illegible] tion—through the atonement—is [illegible] moral and senseless. Hell was imagi[illegible] by revenge, and the orthodox heave[illegible] the selfish dream of heartless serfs [illegible] slaves. The foundations of the f[illegible] have crumbled and faded away. [illegible] were miracles, mistakes, and m[illegible] ignorant and untrue, absurd, impossi[illegible] immoral, unnatural, cruel, childish, s[illegible] age. Beneath the gaze of the scien[illegible] they vanished; confronted by facts t[illegible] disappeared, The orthodox religion [illegible] our day has no foundation in tru[illegible] Beneath the superstructure can be fou[illegible] no fact.

Some may ask "Are you trying to tal[illegible] our religion away?"

I answer No—superstition is not [illegible] ligion. Belief without evidence is n[illegible] religon. Faith without facts is not [illegible] ligion.

To love justice, to long for the righ[illegible] to love mercy, to pity the suffering, assist the weak, to forget wrongs ar[illegible] remember benefits—to love the truth, be sincere, to utter honest words, to lo[illegible] liberty, to wage relentless war again[illegible] slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature, to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of all the world, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness to make others happy, to fill life with the splendor of generous acts, the warmth of loving words, to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness, to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the night, to do the best that can be done and then to be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart.

But, say the prejudiced priest, the malicious minister, "You take away a future life."

I am not trying to destroy another world, but I am trying to prevent the theologians from destroying this.

If we are immortal it is a fact in nature, and that fact does not depend on bibles, or Christs, on priests or creeds.

The hope of another life was in the heart long before the "sacred books" were written, and will remain there long after all the "sacred books" are known to be the work of savage and superstitious men.

Hope is the consolation of the world.

The wanderers hope for home,—Hope builds the house and plants the flowers, and fills the air with song.

The sick and suffering hope for health. —Hope gives them health and paints the roses in their cheeks.

The lonely, the forsaken, hope for love. —Hope brings the lover to their arms. They feel the kisses on their eager lips.

The poor in tenements and huts, in spite of rags and hunger hope for wealth. Hope fills their thin and trembling hands with gold.

The dying hope that death is but another birth, and Love leans above the pallid face and whispars, "We shall meet again."

Hope is the consolation of the world.

Let us hope that if there be a God th[illegible] he is wise and good.

Let us hope that if there be anoth[illegible] life that it will bring peace and joy to [illegible] the children of men.

And let us hope that this poor eart[illegible] on which we live may be a perfect world—a world without a crime—without a tear.

FROST IN THE WEST.

The First Crop in California Severely Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—[By Associated Press]—Severe frosts during the last two nights in central part of the state have done much damage to the crops. There will not be half a crop of grapes in many counties.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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